

Review of: "Are mental health dimensions included in disaster and climate change interventions in St. Lucia?"

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The impact of climate change and post disaster mental health has become one of the important issues in the current climate change science, disaster risk science and other disciplines. With the human society entering the risk society, the arrival of the Anthropocene has intensified the further evolution of risks, and the impact of various risks and disasters has been increasing. Humans often pay more attention to this kind of physical impact on social economy and ecosystem, but pay less attention to the health of functional system. On the one hand, the impact of physical structure is more intuitive, while the internal impact has the characteristics of secrecy and hysteresis, and there are distinct group or individual differences, so it is often easy to be ignored. The 2008 Wenchuan earthquake in China caused a large number of casualties and psychological trauma of varying degrees to the local people, which severely affected their healthy lives. The East Japan earthquake in 2011 also produced a similar phenomenon. Compared with sudden disaster events, climate change is gradual. Like a frog boiled in warm water, this kind of impact will bring slow and serious effects on people's psychology that are hard to detect. This is also what we often say about the grey rhinoceros event, which has a high probability of occurrence and will also have a great impact. This paper evaluates the attention paid to mental health in Saint Lucia's climate policy documents, which is a very clever and important starting point. It explores the importance of mental health in climate policy documents through text analysis and interviews. I think that compared with other human health, the impact of climate change on mental health is insufficient in most regions of the world. On the one hand, some groups are aware of the limitations of knowledge, but the vast majority of groups do not have a correct understanding. On the other hand, compared with the direct disastrous physical impact of climate change, the measurement of mental health is difficult to quantify, or there are not enough indicators to quantify, especially excluding the impact of other factors. Therefore, this is difficult to achieve at the operational level. The author's analysis from the policy level is a country oriented analysis of this issue, which has reference significance. I suggest the author strengthen the discussion from the following aspects:

1. What are the paths and ways that climate change affects mental health? Because of the diversity of climate change, it is necessary to explain why climate change affects the mental health of the people of Saint Lucia.
2. The climate policy documents of Saint Lucia mostly describe mental health with top-level design significance, which cannot specifically reflect regional differences. Can the author give some analysis from the perspective of different groups, such as gender, education level, age, etc.
3. Is there any national statistical data supporting the legal mental health?

